

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1863.

FIRE.—About one o'clock A. M., on Saturday morning last a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mrs. Kyle, at the foot of Main street, as a residence. The fire at one time threatened to take the house of Mr. Schubert but owing to a change of the wind, and the efforts of our efficient watchman, Mr. Calderwood, in getting the water to play upon the fire the flames were confined to the single house. There is no doubt but the water works, as now situated, are amply sufficient for the purposes of fire preventive, provided the town was supplied with the necessary quantity of good hose. There are but two sections of hose that is of any account whatever, and should a fire break out beyond the distance of these we would be at the mercy of the flames; for should a fire get a fair headway it would be impossible to arrest its progress, no matter how efficient our water facilities may be to put out a fire on its first breaking out. We suggest the propriety of the Trustees submitting to a vote of the people the question of raising a fund for the purchase of hose, hose carriage, etc. A thousand dollars, we presume, would be amply sufficient to supply the town with the necessary apparatus, and we are confident our people, for their own interests, would willingly endorse the proposition. Let us try it, if they refuse, we are no worse off than present, and if they consent we will have the means of saving at least a portion of our property.

STOVE PIPES.—We learn that the Trustees have passed an order regulating the manner in which stove pipes shall be put up, and appointed a committee from their number to see that the regulation is complied with. We publish the order in another column and hope our people will cheerfully comply with the provisions, as it should be a matter of interest to all of our people to second the efforts of the Trustees to guard the town against fire. We would call the attention of the committee appointed to the fact that the Chinese who occupy houses in our midst are in the habit kindling fires in tin pans and placing these fires so kindled in the center of room, which should be stopped, as all can see the imminent risks of a general conflagration if this practice is continued.

GLORY, GLORY HALLELUJAH!—William D. Harriman, Clerk-elect of the Supreme Court, the great embodiment of the Republican-Abolition party in Dutch Flat, left here on Monday night for Sacramento, where he goes in order to learn something (which he is in great need of) prior to being inducted into the duties of his office. We hope he will be able to learn to be a loyal citizen and a respectable man in the time of his absence, for which purpose we invoke the guardianship of the Sacramento Union?

RETURNED.—We take pleasure in announcing the return of several of our citizens from the Atlantic States, where they spent the Summer with their kindred and friends. We are also glad to announce the fact that two of those returned brought with them partners to share their joys and good fortune hereafter. S. B. Harriman, everybody in these diggings knows Sam, the jovial, jolly companion, and warm-hearted friend—is here with his wife; Charley Barrett, also brought a blooming bride with him to adorn and beautify his mountain home, he knows what's good for him. We extend to them a cordial welcome, and hope they may live to have many to rise up and cry "Abba! father." W. H. Keeler and J. H. Boko have arrived too, and had the friendly greeting so richly deserve, extended to them by their many friends. These gentlemen, however, failed to connect, and after rambling over a greater portion of the United States, were finally compelled to "switch off" and are now cooking their own "slap-jacks," and eating them in moody silence. We don't play them a bit.

PERSONAL.—E. B. Boust, the ostensible editor of the Dutch Flat Enquirer paid our town a visit yesterday. Mr. Boust evinced considerable fatigue from the effects of his recent abortive attempts to overtake the Abolition candidates for Justice of the Peace of Township No. 4. The objects of his visit, we believe, were twofold, viz: To present and secure the allowance of his account as Justice, before we oust the present Board of Supervisors; To lay in a stock of provisions for his trip up Salt river, but chiefly and primarily to apologize to ourselves and "Deputy Recorder" for his biting sarcasms and remarks. The meekness of our contemporary softened our heart, and we forgave him and let him off without a castigation.

We take the above from that vile sheet, the Stars and Stripes, a paper printed at Auburn, and edited by William Alexander Selkirk. It has been said that an Abolitionist can tell more lies in five minutes than an honest man can clear up in two weeks, and from the above specimen we believe the saying to be true. We would not have been astonished if a similar evinced had appeared had we kicked him all over Auburn! If Selkirk was as good a writer as he is a liar he would make his paper the best. He paid our town a visit on Friday night, and during his stay a poor widow woman's house was set on fire and burned down. We don't say that Selkirk set the house on fire, but if he had staid at home it is highly probable the fire would not have occurred. If he don't quit his mean tricks he'll go back to the State Prison.

PARADE.—The Pacific Guard will turn out on Saturday next for company drill. On Monday the 10th instant, an election will be held for Captain of the company occasioned by the promotion of Capt. C. M. Kopp, who is now Major of the first battalion. If that Nevada editor will come over he can learn something.

NEVADA TRANSCRIPT.—What is the reason, Mr. Editor, you have not sent us your paper for the past two weeks; did you say anything in your rejoinder of which you were ashamed or afraid that we should see? Let us see the light of your benign countenance.

AFFRAY.—On Tuesday morning an affray occurred in this place in which a Mexican way struck over the head with a pistol, and had a finger shot off. Cause, too much tarantula juice floating around.

[For the Enquirer] ON THE WAR.

RED DOG, Nevada Co., Oct. 31.

FRIEND BOUST:—A great and good man has said—"If there be any one thing in the affairs of mortal men which it is proper uniformly to explode—which it is incumbent on every man by every lawful means to deprecate and oppose—that thing is doubtless War. There is nothing more unnaturally wicked or more productive of misery and public and private loss." Is it true?

In modern times, the good men of every country have regarded war as the greatest curse that could befall a nation—looking upon even justifiable war as a thing to be deplored. If then just wars should be deprecated, how should unjust wars—or wars prosecuted for unhallowed purposes be regarded by a people professing the religion of the Man of Peace? History teaches us that almost all the wars that have devastated God's footstool were commenced and carried on either to satisfy the ambition of military chieftains for fame or for purposes of conquest and national aggrandizement—commenced sometimes without the shadow of an excuse, and prosecuted at the expense of hundreds of thousands of human lives and the destruction and loss of millions of millions of property. And such wars have been waged for years by nations styling themselves enlightened and Christian, for differences so trivial that a jury of three honest men would have adjusted them in one hour—and have been eventually concluded without any settlement of the dispute or any beneficial result to either. Such wars are unnecessary and wicked and should be opposed by every man at all times and under any and all circumstances. But it is said that war is sometimes unavoidable; that it is sometimes justifiable. This I will not wholly deny, having in remembrance that of the American colonies against Great Britain for their independence; that was a war I believe justifiable before God on the part of the colonies, but how cruel and unjust on the part of the mother country—and how few wars? And now mark the result: After a contest of seven or eight years in which she sacrificed the lives of two or three hundred thousand of her subjects and lost or destroyed in money and property five or six hundred millions, eventually lost her thirteen colonies. And will any sane man of any country say that that war could not have been honorably avoided by her.

If then war is—as a general thing—wrong, and at all times to be deprecated, how wicked and unnatural the civil war now devastating our beloved country, and how much to be deplored, and how incumbent it should be on every man, especially every American, to use every lawful means to oppose and put a stop to it. Does any honest man believe that this war could not have been honorably avoided by us. Does any man believe that if the men in the United States Congress in 1860 representing the Republican party had been actuated by the same noble and patriotic principles that governed the leading men of the Northern States in the earlier days of the Republic that this unhallowed war would now be destroying our country? Believing this, and knowing that we have been led into it by ambitious and wicked men, is it not our imperative duty to do all we can to deprive these unprincipled men of power and to stop this unnecessary and unchristian war, this war of father against son, brother against brother, relative against relative; commenced by these bad men to consummate their ambitious and unlovely purposes it has been prosecuted for more than two years at the sacrifice of more than half a million of the lives of our citizens, among them some of the best and noblest in the land—by it millions on millions of property have been destroyed and a public debt fastened on the people hardly second to that of Great Britain; and to pay which (if it is ever paid), the people are to be taxed as never were they taxed before in this country, and perhaps in no other. Think too of the poor maimed and crippled soldiers, the widows and orphans, what is to become of them; who is to take care of them; is our country to be turned into a great poor house? If all these were collected in one mass who has a heart could bear this sight. Oh! what an account the men that originated this war will have to settle with God Almighty at the great day of reckoning! And is this thing to continue; to give to no end; must we still continue to live to carry out the hellish purposes of these bad men. They for an unjust, if not wicked purpose, brought on the war; and now with a falsehood, a subterfuge, they are leading us on to destruction. They striving to save our country—our union—the country and union our fathers gave us! This false! they are doing all they can to change or destroy it, and we poor fools are giving them our money and our lives to assist them in their unholy and most damnable determination. When I would ask, will they be willing to allow the gentle Angel of Peace to again settle in our distracted land? Do they intend, by assuming, step by step, all the power once vested in the people and exterminate those opposed to their wilding it! The lessons of the last two years, if they teach anything, surely teach this. They are no longer willing to establish peace on any terms; they hold out flattering inducements to the hope, but break it to the heart. A short time the managers of this wholesale slaughter told us no war would be waged longer than the people in rebel States resisted. How are they to cease, are they expected to submit to be slaughtered like dogs? When Louisiana signified her willingness to return to the Union she was told that she would not be allowed to do so. What does all this indicate? We shall see. MINER.

GREAT DESIDERATUM.—For a long time San Francisco was wanting in a suitable place for gentlemen, who, when visiting that city, required a complete outfit. HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., New York, realizing the vacancy, have established a Clothing Emporium, corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, where you can obtain anything in the way of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, from Merino hose to patent steel collars all of the best material and latest style.

THE District Court is still in session as we go to press.

RESE RIVER.—By the kindness of Mr. S. Hoos, we are in possession of the Reese River Recollections of the 28th of October. Mr. H. who has but recently returned from that country, assures us that the accounts received from there are not exaggerated, but that the country is rich in the extreme, and bids fair to equal anything that has yet been discovered. We copy the following from the Recollections:

A sick man, who said his name was Dominick Byrne, stopped at the Clifton House, Clifton, last Thursday, and on Sunday afternoon died. Before his death he stated that his wife had started in a wagon for this place, and that he had missed her on the road.

We saw yesterday, at the banking office of White & Bonstedt, five large silver bricks, worth \$3,000, the proceeds of twenty tons of wool from the Morgan & Muncey. One thousand five hundred dollars, however, of this sum was the yield of only 1,800 pounds of wool.

We learn that Cañon City is rapidly improving. There is a great demand for lots, new ones are being struck off, and quite a number of houses are being erected. A new mining district, named the Marysville District has been formed, to the south of the Pedro Cañon some fifteen miles. A party of prospectors who visited the new region a fortnight since, located several fine ledges, among which may be named the Governor Low, Silver Standard, Gillan, Gillan No. 2, James, Willard, and Timpico. These ledges are well defined, and assay from the croppings from \$20 to \$175 per ton.

The miners of Austin and neighboring districts have issued a call for a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of suspending operations on their claims until next Spring. The editors of the Recollections take strong grounds against the proposition; arguing that the measure will result in great injury to the commercial and mineral prosperity of that region. We notice that several of our citizens have lately returned from Reese river, the most of whom give good accounts of the country, yet all prefer spending the winter here.

Suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, the Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing, and whereas, by a statute approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment it should appear to be necessary, he was authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety does require that the privilege of the writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in cases where by the authority of the President, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons in their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or otherwise engaged in the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting the draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in cases where by the authority of the President, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons in their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or otherwise engaged in the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting the draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service.

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(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

EXPLANATORY.
The Secretary of War has ordered that the act of Congress relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and proclamation of the President, based upon the same, be published for the information of all concerned, and that the following special instructions for persons in the military service of the United States be issued: The proclamation of the President, issued the 15th of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended.

If, therefore, a writ of habeas corpus should, in violation of the proclamation, be sued out and served upon any military officer of the United States commanding him to produce before any court or Judge, any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the proclamation of the President, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by a certificate under oath to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of habeas corpus that the person named in said writ is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority of the President of the United States. Such return having been made, if any person serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by command of any court or Judge, or otherwise, or without process of law shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return, and holding in custody such person, he shall officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States and render such assistance effectual.

(Signed) J. B. FRY.

Provost Marshal General.

Two Chinamen, differing about a settlement involving the trifling sum of six bits, had a fight with knives, in which one was instantly killed and the other mortally wounded. This occurred at Mormon Bar, Mariposa county, on the 3d inst. They are both said to have been Abolitionists.

RECOVERING.—A recent dispute from Virginia City states that Horace Smith is rapidly improving from his wound. Captain Johnson, the man who shot Smith, is now in Virginia City.

Judge Jas. E. Hale, paid us a visit on yesterday. He is slowly recovering from his late severe illness, which we are much pleased to see. The Judge is a darning Abolitionist, yet he is a very companionable man and a firm friend to those worthy of his confidence.

L. O. OF G. T.—At a regular meeting of Hawkins Lodge No. 84, held at their hall in Dutch Flat, November 2, 1863, the following named persons were installed as officers for the ensuing term, by D. W. Hammond, D. G. W. C. T. E. W. Towle, W. C. E. B. Hopkinson, P. W. C. Mrs. Olive Bartley, W. V. H. B. Hollowell, R. S. Mrs. C. Plummer, W. T. M. L. Strickland, W. F. S. Mrs. Mary Seffens, A. R. S. Miss Anna Wheeland, W. L. G. A. A. Ferguson, W. O. G. G. W. Towle, W. M. Miss Florence McCulloch, W. D. M. Mrs. Mary Parker, W. R. H. S. Mrs. Sarah Pittman, W. L. H. S.; Rev. Charles Northup, W. C.

RAIN.—From the frequent indications of the weather one would naturally expect that the rainy season would set in, but as yet, we have only been blessed with "indications," which very poorly serves the purposes of a sluiceway. The rain has been deferred now for an extraordinary length time, and if the clerk of the weather is not desirous of being overtaken by a better record an order for a shower or two.

GWIN IN PARIS.—Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writes under date of September 18th, as follows: "Senator Gwin, of California, has just arrived here, in twenty days from Wilmington, North Carolina. He had not heard of his family in a long time; did not know where they were, and was astonished and delighted to find them at the Grand Hotel in this city. He also found at the same hotel in this city many of his old Washington acquaintances: Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Mr. Cameron, of Washington; Governor Latham, of California, and others."

TWO THIEVES SHOT.—Major Swiss, of the Seventh Missouri State Militia, says the Missouri Republican, with thirty-five men, on the 17th, surprised a party of thieves on the Lamoine, who it is supposed belonged to Mattox and Mutt's band of robbers, who are plundering the country in the name of the Union. He killed one, wounded another, and also killed two and captured two horses. He has one horse killed. Three of this band have been arrested, by order of Gen. Brown, and will be tried by military commission.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
Of the Trustees of the Town of Dutch Flat, for the Term ending October 31st, 1863:

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, AS FOLLOWS:
Property Tax paid to Collector, \$135 87
Road Tax " " 123 00
Poll Tax " " 123 00
Property Tax paid Recorder, \$52 88
Road Tax " " 24 00
Poll Tax " " 12 00
For Dog Tags, paid to Treasurer, \$37 00
Total receipts, \$354 85

EXPENDITURES TO DATE:
Paid Watchman 53 months, \$412 50
Printer's blanks and advs., \$153 00
Books, stationery, dog tags, &c., \$43 73
Chk. & Assessor's fees, 57 00
Attorney's fees, 25 00
Amount in the Treasury for Road Purposes, \$336 13
Amount in the Treasury unappropriated, 14 72
Total, \$350 85

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!
—ALSO—
SCARVES, PERFUMERY, HAIR AND TOOTH Brushes, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, Ladies' Bags, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Willow and Parian Ware, Children's Carriages, &c. Our stock of Violins, Guitars and other strings is very large. Our Fancy Goods are selected by one of the firm, and the American by the Boston House (established in 1824). We have the Sole Agency for
HAILEY & DAVIS BOSTON PIANOS, SMITH BROS. HARMONIUMS, and TREAT & LINLEY'S MELODIANS.

The Hailey & Davis Pianos are each supplied with their Patent Suspension Bridge, which a decided improvement—it gives a full and clear vibration in the upper octaves, producing a quality of tone unequalled in firmness and purity. Our Melodians and Harmoniums are of the best quality, and warranted to give strict satisfaction.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an Execution to me delivered and directed on the 12th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the County of Placer and State of California, in a judgment rendered in said court on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of George McKie and against the Come Down company, composed of C. B. Sylvester, E. H. Bartlett, W. A. Richmond, et al., for the sum of Twenty \$1000 dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at Nine \$900 dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justice's office in the town of Dutch Flat, on Friday, the 30th day of October A. D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which said Come Down company had on the 10th day of October A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to-wit: A certain piece of corner ledge, lying, being, and situate on Bear River, about two miles from Lillinstown, in Township No. 4, county and State aforesaid, said claim being known as the Come Down company's claim and described as follows, extending 1200 feet in a northerly direction from said company's shaft, and also 1700 feet in a southerly direction from said shaft.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

Dated, Dutch Flat, October 14, 1863-4s

POSTPONED.—The above sale is hereby postponed until Monday, Nov. 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - - New York City.

Corn Exchange, - - New York City.

City of Hartford, - - Hartford.

Policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 13-4t E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED the Assessment Roll of District No. 4 for the year 1863, from the County Auditor, notice is hereby given that "the State and County Taxes are due and payable, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced," and that I will be at my office in Dutch Flat on Saturday of each week for the purpose of receiving the aforesaid taxes from the Tax-payers of this Township. C. M. KOPP, Collector of District No. 4.

October 7, 1863-1m

P. S. For the convenience of the Tax-payers, I will be at Gold Run, on Wednesday, October 21st, and at Lillinstown on Wednesday, October 28th.

C. M. KOPP, Collector.

RICHARD M. BARRETT, House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, DUTCH FLAT HOTEL.

Gilding, Graining, and Carriage Painting executed in the best style.

[ACKNOWLEDGMENT.]

YANKEE JIM'S, Nov. 2, 1863.

To H. C. KELSEY AND C. W. STAPLES—

Gentlemen:—We forward to you the sum of \$25, for the purchase of colors for the First Battalion, Fourth Brigade:

J. L. Sanborn, \$1 00
S. M. Jamison, 1 00
McVier, 1 00
H. Dimes, 1 00
A. A. Craven, 1 00
J. Copenhagan, 1 00
J. Christian, 1 00
M. B. Tabbs, 1 00
C. H. Wigleworth, 1 00
Z. H. Pease, 1 00
J. Cowden, 1 00
J. E. Fisher, 1 00
W. M. Fagan, 1 00
P. G. Yap, 1 00

There is a slight discrepancy in the sum mentioned and the sum total of accredited donations. After subtracting express tariff, with loyal gratitude we place to your credit, the sum of \$24 50.

H. C. K. C. W. S.

Dutch Flat, November 4, 1863.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending October 31st, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes, \$2,612 35
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes, 2,717 28
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources, \$5,329 63
AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES:
General Fund, \$6,116 40
Redemption, 27 63
Hospital, 87
School, 5 00
Do District, 1,532 00
Road Districts, 606 12
Tollan, 90 00
County Judge's Fund, 113 12
" Clerk's, 60 00
Total amount paid out for County purposes, 8,439 64

Amount paid the State, \$8,439 64

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS:

General Fund, 9,569 88
Redemption, 573
Hospital, 1,916 10
School, 162 18
Do District, 6,199 86
Road Districts, 2,742 12
Tollan, 37 70
Co. Judge's, 60 00
Co. Clerk's, 60 00
Estate of Deceased Persons, 129 84

Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County, \$21,056 46

Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State, \$2,717 28

Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants, \$287 05

E. M. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Auburn, October 14, 1863.

BLACK HAWK Extension Quartz Mining Company.—At a meeting of the Trustees of said company, held October 18th, 1863, at the office of the company, an assessment of twenty-five cents per share was levied. The same due and payable on or before Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1863, to the Treasurer of said company, at Dutch Flat.

Dutch Flat, Oct. 1863, 4w

HEYER BROS., 76 and 78 Federal st., BOSTON.

HEYER & CO., 406 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

HEYER & CO., 117 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS.

—OR—
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

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Gilding, Graining, and Carriage Painting executed in the best style.

AGENCIES.

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